



Dale and Betty Bumpers

**Vaccine Research Center**

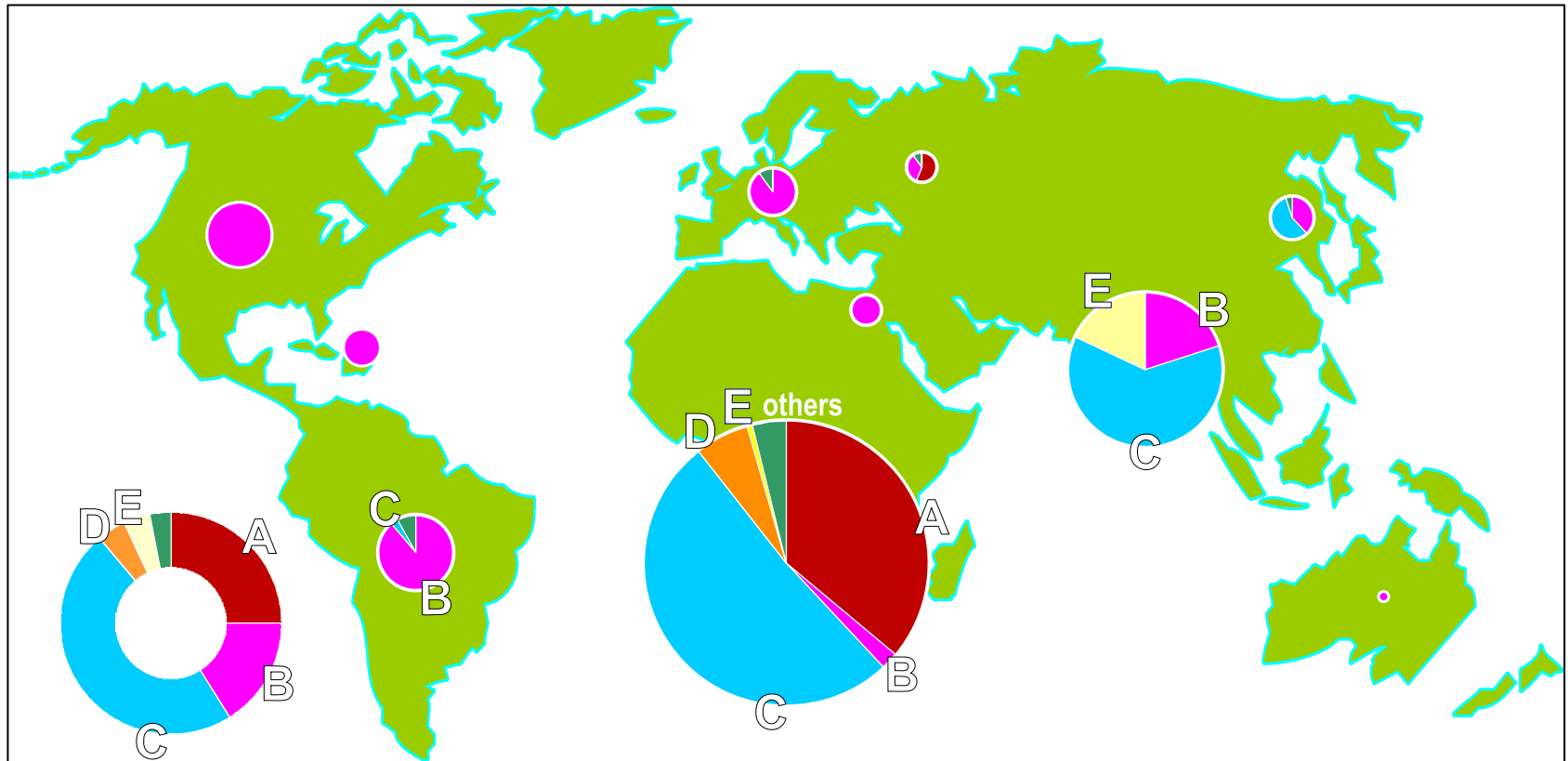
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases  
National Institutes of Health

# **Immunologic Potency Testing of a Multiclade HIV Vaccine**

**Richard A. Koup, MD**  
**Potency Workshop**  
**October 11, 2005**



# Estimated Prevalence of HIV-1 *env* Subtypes by Region, 1998





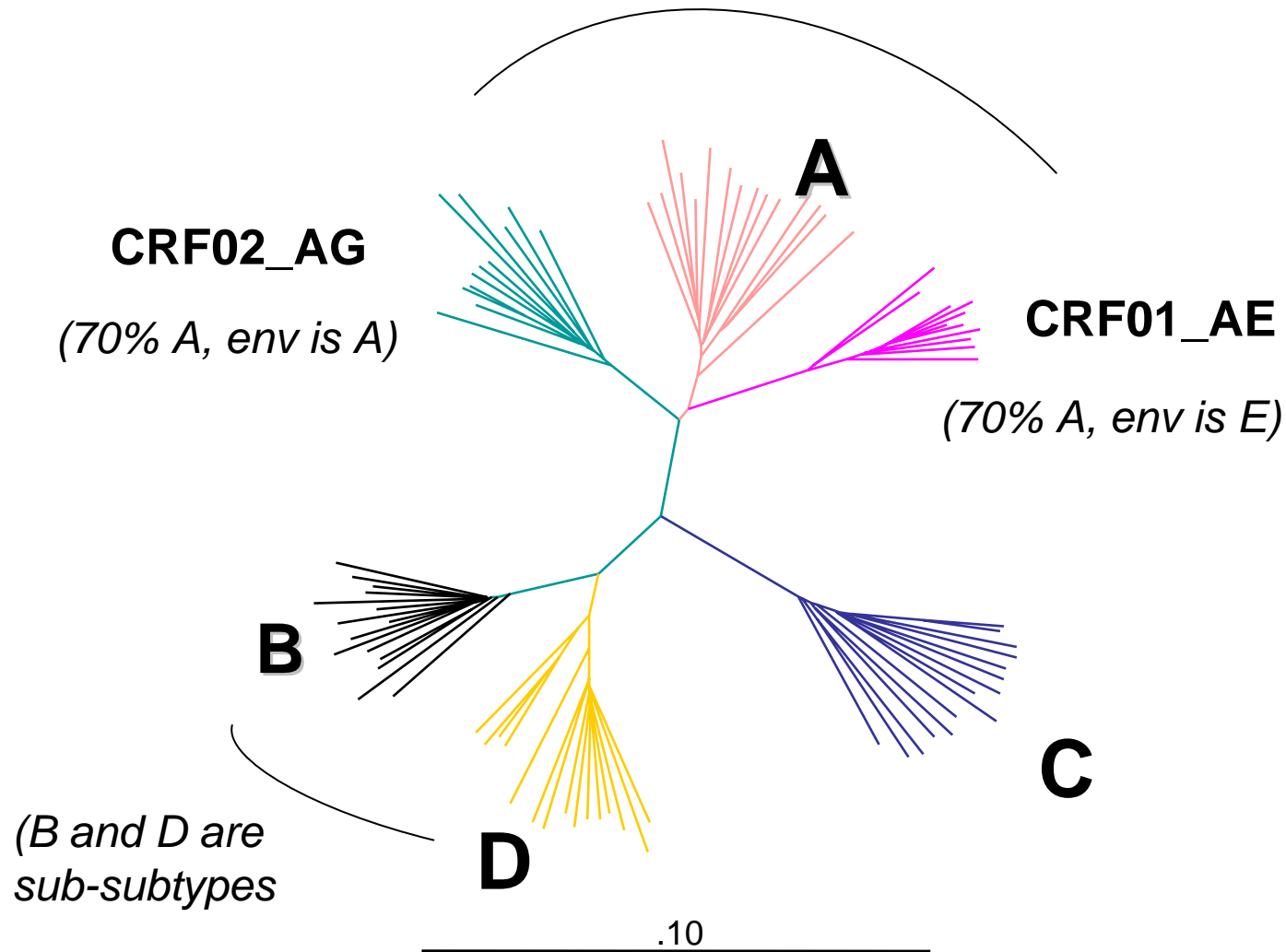
# Clades are not Serotypes

---

- **Clades of HIV are classified based on protein sequences, not a lack of serologic cross-reactivity**
  - **Significant (though not complete) cross-reactivity in binding and neutralizing activity between clades**
- **Probably represent separate and distinct transmissions into the human population**
- **Clade differences are greatest within Env**
- **Divergence of amino acid sequences within defined antibody and T cell epitopes between clades (esp within Env) indicates that a vaccine-induced response to one clade may sub-optimally protect against challenge with another**
- **Immunization with 3 Env clades in Rhesus Monkeys gave better cross-reactive antibody and T cell responses than immunization with single Envs (without loss of response to single Env)**



# Phylogenetic Relationships of Globally Prevalent Strains





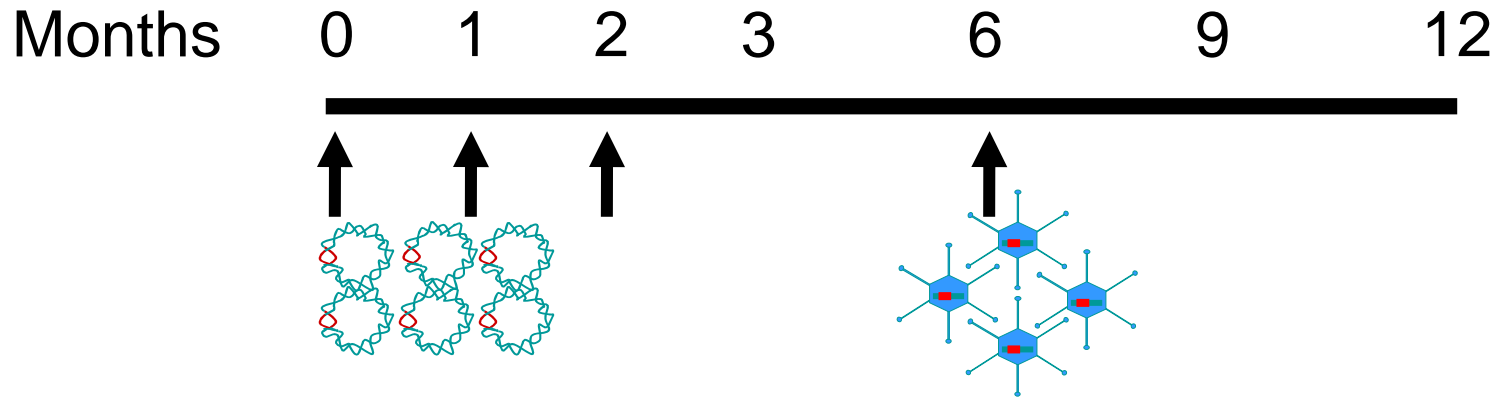
# **Major Assumptions Behind Initial Vaccine Research Center Vaccine Approach**

---

- **Vaccine-induced CD8+ CTL can control HIV infection**
  - Delayed disease progression in an individual
  - Reduced spread within a population
- **Envelope antigens are critical**
  - Additional T-cell epitopes
  - Platform for NAb responses
- **DNA priming and recombinant adenovirus boost is a potent platform for inducing CD8+ CTL**
- **Multivalency will diminish immune escape**
- **The epidemic requires a globally relevant vaccine**



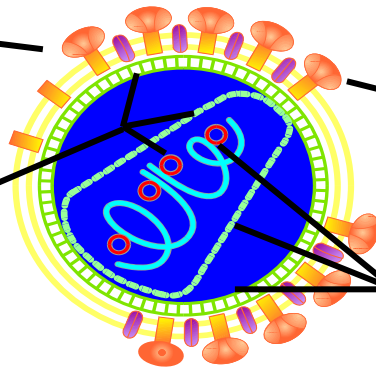
# VRC HIV Vaccine Development



## DNA prime

envelope clade A  
envelope clade B  
envelope clade C

gag clade B  
pol clade B  
nef clade B



## rAd5 boost

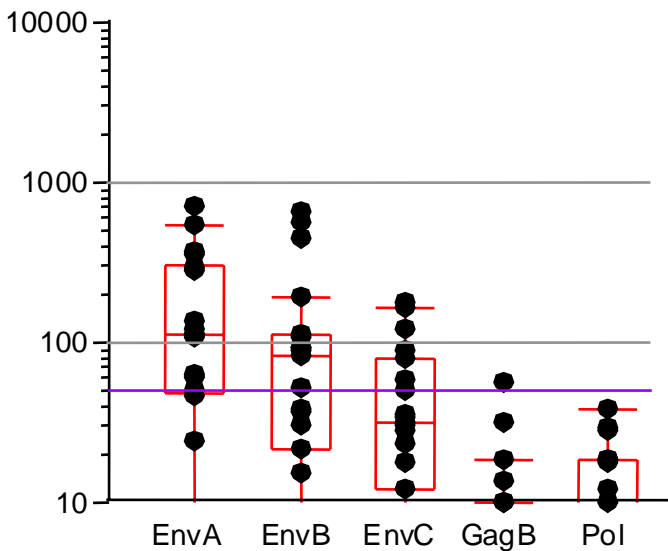
envelope clade A  
envelope clade B  
envelope clade C

gag/pol clade B

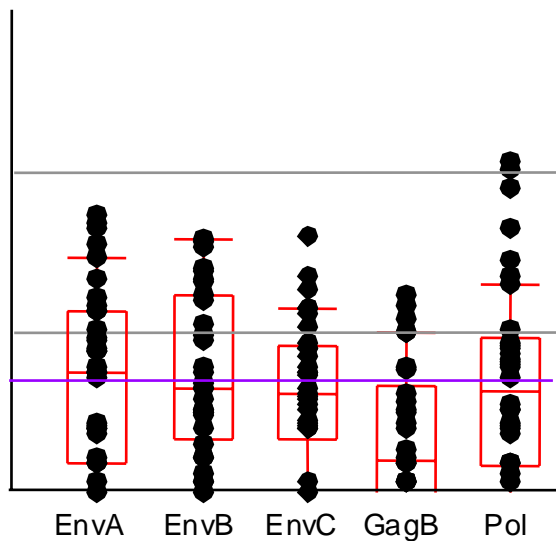


# IFN- $\gamma$ ELISpot Results

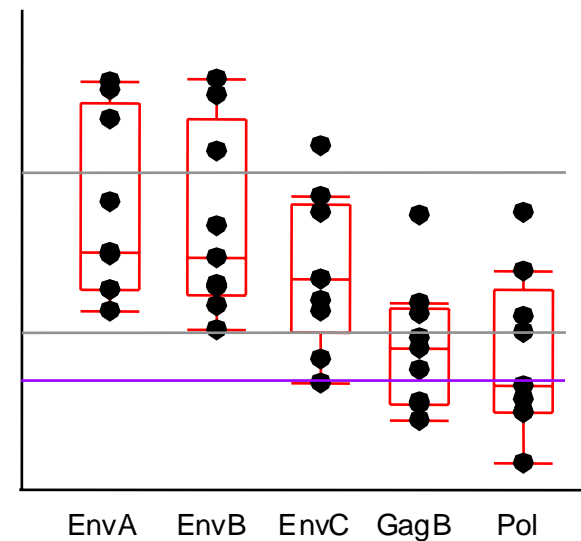
**VRC004**  
4 mg DNA



**VRC006**  
 $10^{10}$  rAd



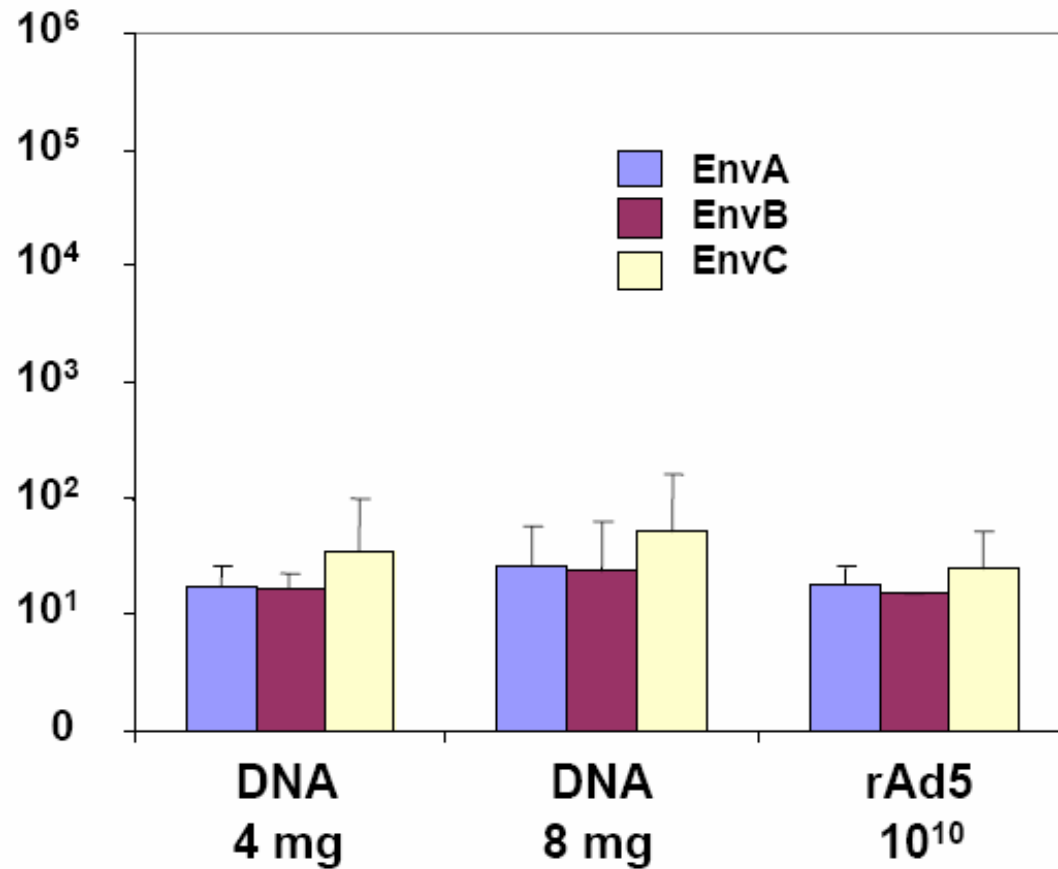
**VRC009**  
4 mg DNA +  $10^{10}$  rAd





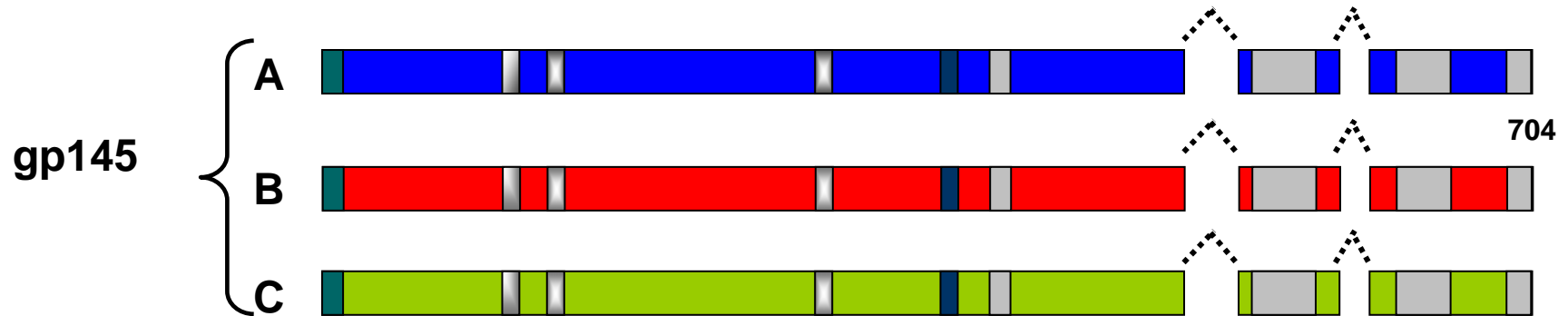
# Antibody ELISA Results

---





# Env Constructs and Immune Assays



- T Cell Responses: IFN $\gamma$  ELISpot or combined cytokine ICS assays
- Antibody responses: ELISA and NA assays
- Overlapping peptides (15-mers by 11) for each Env construct (168 peptides each). Only 5 peptides match across all 3 clades
- Whole purified proteins



# Our Goal

---

- **Test potency of each component of the vaccine (3 Envs, Gag, Pol, Nef) when the combined (vialled) product is administered to mice**
- **If this is not possible, test potency of each component of the vaccine (3 Envs, Gag, Pol, Nef) when each component (prior to mixing/vialing) is administered to mice**



# **The System We Propose(d) to Use:**

---

- **Balb/C mice**
- **Vaccinate with Env A, Env B, Env C, Gag, Pol, and Nef**
- **Test T cell and Antibody responses using overlapping peptides to each component of the combined vaccine**
- **Use immunodominant peptides to assess potency as each component of the vaccine is modulated within the mix**



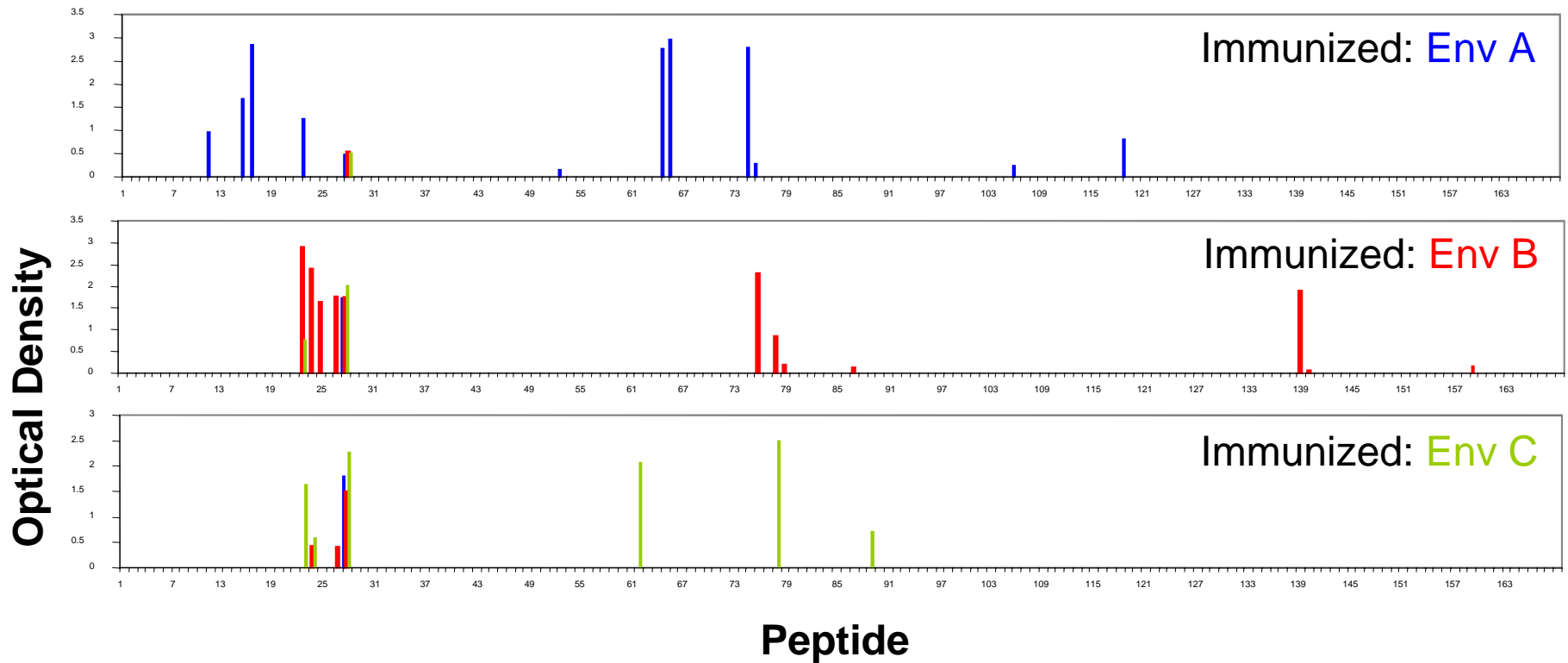
# **Gag, Pol and Nef are not a Problem**

---

- **Immunodominant T cell and antibody epitopes mapped**
- **In process of doing huge studies in mice to determine how changes in dose of one component of the vaccine within the 6 plasmid (DNA) or 4 vector (rAd5) mix affects the immune response to that component**
- **However.....**



# Peptide-specific Antibody Responses in Mice





# Antibody Response Focuses on Peptide 27 When all Three Clades are Given

---

Env A27: **T**DIISLWDQSLKPCV

Env B27: H**E**DIISLWDQSLKPC

Env C27: **E**DIISLWDQSLKPCV

The clade-specific peptide responses are lost. This will make it very difficult to quantify a loss of immunogenicity of one of the envelope components within the 3 envelope mix in a potency assay.



# For T cell Responses:

**What we have so far:**

PEPTIDE	Region	ALL	A only	B only	All but A	All but B	All but C
Best-clade specific	A	✓	✓			✓	✓
EnvA079	A	✓	✓			✓	✓
EnvA128	A	✓	✓			✓	✓
cross react	A	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Best-clade specific	B	✓		✓	✓		✓
EnvB017	B	✓		✓	✓		✓
cross react	B	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Best-clade specific	C	✓			✓	✓	
cross react	C	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	



# Conclusions

---

- **Immunologic potency testing of a multiclade HIV vaccine will be challenging**
- **The phenomenon of immunologic dominance within multiclade, multicomponent vaccines may impact the analysis of potency results**



# Immunology Core Section

## Dr. Robert Bailer



**Back Row, Left to Right: Adrienne Campbell, Laurie Lamoreaux, Richard Koup, Ellen Turk, John Rathmann**  
**Front Row, Left to Right: Robert Bailer, Mara Abashian, Jennifer Fischer**